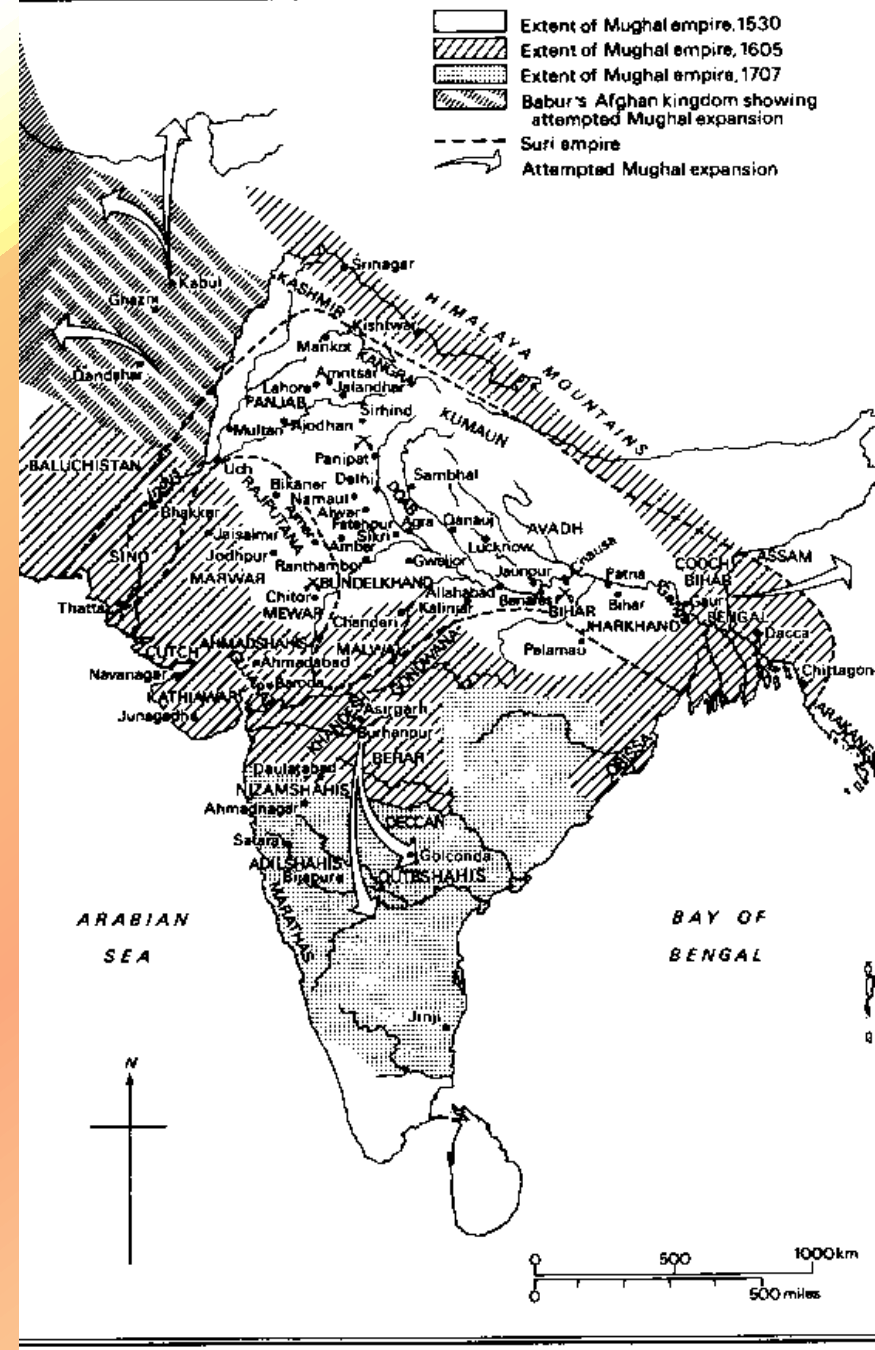


Mughal India

Danielle Despain, Case



The Mughal Family Line

❖ Babur

❖ Hindal Mirza

- ❖ Gulrukh Begum
- ❖ Kamran Mirza
- ❖ Askari Mirza
- ❖ Humayun
- ❖ Akbar

❖ Akbar

- ❖ Muhammad Hakim
- ❖ Khanzada Khanim
- ❖ Shah Murad
- ❖ Danyal Shakarunnisa
- ❖ Begum Aram
- ❖ Banu Begum
- ❖ Jahangir

❖ Jahangir

- ❖ Sultan Nisar Begum
- ❖ Khurasw Parvez
- ❖ Bahar Banu Begum
- ❖ Shahrayar Jahandar
- ❖ Shahjahan

➤ Shahjahan

- Dara Shikoh
- Shah Shuja
- Jahanara Begum
- Rawshanara Begum
- Murad Bakhsh
- Aurangzib



Social

- Muslim were at the top of the social ladder (Mr. Diller)
- **The Reign of Babur, 1526-1530**
 - Turks were patrons of the [arts](#) and education.
 - They often were poets in Persian or Chaghatai Turkish; amateur painters or calligraphers; and singers or instrumentalists(Khalid Mubireek).
- Under Aurangzeb the Mughal empire reached its greatest extent, yet the emperor's puritanical outlook and his costly wars meant that the generous support given by his predecessors to [learning](#) and the [arts](#) was almost completely withdrawn(Khalid Mubireek).



Political

- India was at the heart of the Islamic Empire (Khalid Mubireek).
- The Mughals provided the setting for a brilliant court and a vigorous cultural life (Khalid Mubireek).
- The Mughals lived in India from 1526 to 1858 AD (Khalid Mubireek).
- Dynasty was the wealthiest, and longest-lasting Muslim dynasty to rule India (Khalid Mubireek).
- Established by able Muslim rulers who came from the present day Uzbekistan.
- **The Reign of Humayun, 1530-1556**
 - Babur's eldest son and successor, Humayun, was 22 years old when his father passed away (Khalid Mubireek).



Religious

- Akbar's efforts to unify his people resulted in a tolerant religious policy.
- Akbar had an inquisitive mind, and he turned to the ulama, established a religious assembly hall to hold discussions about Islam.
- After much consideration Akbar began to believe that no single religion including Islam, held all the answers.



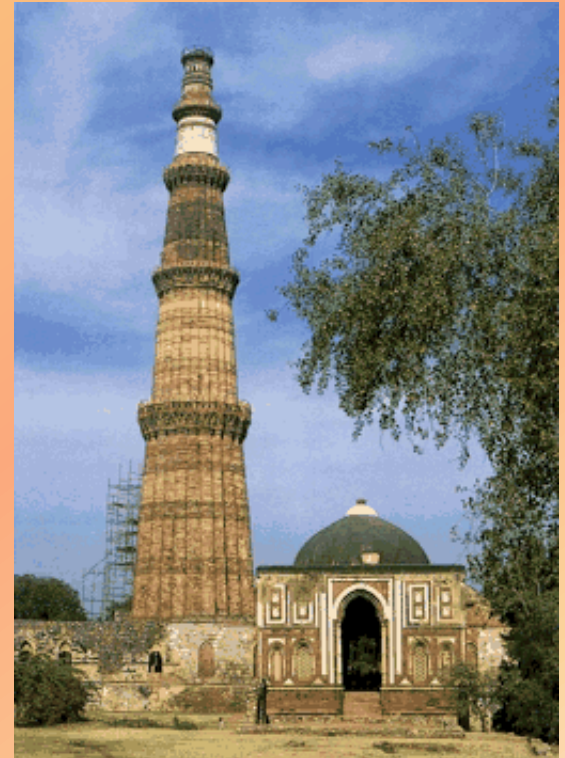
Intellectual

- Learning of new was of doing things.
- Was of making things better.
- Poetry
- Art
 - Such as: painting sculptures ect....



Technologic

- A way of building with different type of hand tools.
- Guns and way of fighting battles.
- How to make an trade clothing.
- how to learn and write knowledge better.
- A way of creating paint to make it brighter.



Economic

- During Aurangzeb rule art and learning were on the way side and no new learning or new art work was created.
- During Babur rule there was much learning and art work being created or discovered.
 - Trading of art and knowledge was one of many form of trade during this time.



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